

VOLUME 31

## THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

### STATE OF WISCONSIN. THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION. BY THE GOVERNOR.

Through the goodness of Almighty God, health, peace, prosperity, and security to people and property have been secured to the people of Wisconsin the past year, and our industries have received abundant rewards. Because of these benefits it is due that we reverently, and with sincere hearts return thanks to Him for His blessings.

Now, therefore, in accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States, I, Jeremiah M. Rusk, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, do hereby appoint

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1887, as a day of public thanksgiving and praise, and I recommend that on that day the people of this State abstain from their usual vocations and return thanks for the innumerable blessings bestowed upon them by the Supreme Ruler, and that they also kindly deeds, the poor and afflicted among them.

J. M. RUSK.  
By the Governor:  
RUSK O. THOMAS, Secretary of State.

### WARNING WON'T PAY.

Miss Willard laid down the principle at Nashville that nothing increases intemperance like war and nothing war like intemperance. It would seem as if our good women were coming to conclude that the less politics there is in prohibition the more prohibition there will be politics.

It will be a red-letter day for temperance when Miss Willard, and other leaders in the Christian temperance movement, and the wrong-headed, reckless and bad-spirited leaders in the third party movement, such as General Fisk, Mr. St. John and Dr. Frank, shall come to the wise conclusion that a war of parties will never redeem this land from the curse of all curses—intemperance.

The way the third party men are going to work, temperance reform is being strangled in every campaign. The warning and the bitterness of the third party prohibitionists in New York, made the rum power to triumph in that state at the late election. The fight of the third party leaders in Michigan against the republican party in that state, defeated prohibition. The has and the sinners uttered by the third party speakers and their press in the Tennessee campaign, and their boast that the prohibitionists wanted to kill the republican party, killed prohibition in Tennessee.

It will be a happy day indeed for temperance and morals when the third party men and women shall pay more attention to the saloon power and try to defeat it, and least least about trying to kill the republican party. They must remember one fact which will shine in history, and it is this, that the republican party has been to our politics what the schools and the churches have been to our civilization, and then why attempt to kill it? Without the republican party there can be no temperance reform, and every state in which prohibition has been carried, or in which are stringent laws governing the sale of liquor, is a republican state.

It ever the politics of this country, and society itself, is freed from the iron grasp of the saloon power, it must be done by the men who are in the republican party. Therefore, common sense, and a wise regard for all that there is momentous in the question of temperance reform, should cause the malignant and evil-spirited leaders of the third party to pause a moment and see if there is not a better way to accomplish prohibition than by inaugurating a war against the party which must eventually save the country from the domination of saloon power. If the line of policy for the third party leaders is that marked out by Miss Willard in Tennessee, by Professor Dickey in Michigan, and by Dr. Frank in New York, Garbriel's tramp will be heard before they accomplish any permanent good for temperance.

You can't knock a man down without cause and then force him to shake hands with you in a brotherly spirit. And votes are not won in that way.

### MORE FAITH IN BLAINE'S STRENGTH.

With the democrats it was made a national issue by the president's endorsement of Blaine. With the republicans it was an off-year campaign. Blaine will not be elected by the New York election. I think Mr. Blaine will be nominated and elected. I think he will carry New York. If the labor party goes to pieces it will do Mr. Blaine good. He will get a large number of their votes. Their George voters are largely drawn from Mr. Blaine's strength. They are not drawn from the republicans, but from Mr. Blaine. There is a great difference between the Blaine vote and the vote of the republican party. Blaine's vote is much larger in New York than that of the republican party. He got 90,000 votes in New York, a large number done by a republican before, though he lost an immense number of republican votes. The Blaine vote is distinct from that of the party. They are not the same thing and Blaine is the stronger.

The foregoing is from an opinion given by Mr. John Birdsell, a member of the state republican committee of New York. He is a strong Blaine man, and times as will be seen from his interview, that Blaine is the man for the republicans to nominate for the reason that he can poll more votes than any other republican candidate.

In discussing the candidacy of Mr. Blaine it would not be unwise to give, as a fact connected with the subject, the opinion of the Chicago Herald, which is, "that Mr. Blaine can poll more democratic and fewer republican votes than any of the republican candidates talked for the presidency." There is no doubt a good deal of truth in this statement. The way he ran in New York city was a marvel. He got thousands of democratic

votes. He turned some of the democratic precincts upside down. In places where there was a strong Catholic vote, he got more ballots than Cleveland. He carried off one strong democratic precinct almost bodily, but he lost republican votes in republican counties, and that is what defeated him.

Now this question is one for the republicans to settle, and it is a very grave one, whether or not the party should nominate a candidate whose success depends on his getting democratic votes, or whether it should nominate a man who can command the full strength of the party. There are republican votes enough in this country to elect a republican candidate for the presidency: Will the party call out a candidate who can gather them to?

### REFORM IN THE POSTAL SERVICE.

A few days ago the Chicago Tribune printed a three column, illustrated article, on the class of postmasters the administration is giving the people in some portions of this state. The writer subscribes himself "A Commercial Traveler," and alleges that he has given the subject close attention, and finds that a great number of the fourth class postoffices in Wisconsin are kept in saloons, and that the postmasters are saloon keepers. He makes a statement that two-thirds of the postmasters in Washington county—adjoining Waushara county on the north—are saloon keepers. In the article is this paragraph:

My attention was forcibly called to the saloon adjacent to the postoffice, or more properly speaking, the postoffice adjunct to the saloon, at one of these little hamlets by a drunken man who was in progress at the time of my arrival. The bar from which liquor is sold and the boxes of the postoffice are in the same room, and only a few feet apart. Aside from the personal danger to every traveler in the room during the continuance of the quarrel, the stench arising from liquor, tobacco, and foul stomachs, and the voices of profanity and obscene epithets were unendurable. I beat a retreat in as good order as possible, and inquired of bystanders if such scenes were of common occurrence. Upon this score I could extract no definite information and was left to infer that they were quite ordinary.

The saloon keepers, in all the places named by the commercial traveler where the postoffices are located in saloons, secured the offices that they might increase the business at the bar. There is no town named among the number having postoffices in saloons where the postoffice could not be located either in a respectable store building or a private house convenient for the public. But it is quite democratic to make a saloon a popular institution, and probably that is what the postoffice department is trying to do. It will be remembered that in 1884, during the election, that sixty-seven places in Chicago were located in saloon buildings. They were put there by the democratic bosses.

The university hazers at Madison are in for war. A dispatch says that President Chamberlain met about fifty students on Thursday who were concerned in the hazing of young Rosenstengel, son of Professor Rosenstengel, of the Department of German. An apology to the professors was urged, but was refused, and it was decided to call a meeting of all the students to pass upon the matter. There is decided opposition to an apology, and if it is refused it is thought the hazers will be severely dealt with, in which case it is threatened that the entire body of students will support the hazers to any extent; if necessary, to leaving the university. Now is a good time for President Chamberlain to settle the question as to who shall rule at the university, he or the hazers. Hazing is a disreputable piece of business, and hazers are a good deal like the anarchists—they don't want to be governed by law and order. Every one of them should be kicked out of the university without ceremony. They are no credit to the institution and are a disgrace to themselves.

Poor Mr. Curtis! Mr. Cleveland is giving him much heart-ache. After the New York election he says this:

Had President Arthur written for Mr. Folger, a perfectly respectable public officer and private citizen, such a letter as President Cleveland wrote just before the late election for Mr. Folgers, it would have been resented as a most unbecoming and unadvised interference with the election by the executive. President Cleveland's letter is not a fair trial of the first instance of such an act in a local election, and the democratic counsellors, who advised it, and the president in yielding to their advice, have greatly shaken the public confidence in the executive good sense.

But when did the executive show any good sense? Hasn't he been a partisan all the while? Hasn't he done more while he has been president to corrupt our politics than any other president? What he did in the late New York election has been doing for more than two years and a half. Are George William Curtis and Harper's Weekly just getting their eyes open?

Edward Atkinson has discovered that the average height and weight of men in this country has increased perceptibly since the war. He finds that the average height of a New Englander is 5 feet 8 1/2 inches, and of a southerner 5 feet 10 inches. The average weight is 155 pounds. Mr. Atkinson has made some strange discoveries. Two years ago he discovered how a workman, with a wife and three or four children, ought to support himself and family on twenty-five or thirty cents a day. He also made the astonishing discovery some seven years ago that the rich were growing poorer and the poor richer.

redaction, and nineteen to one that the democrats in congress will not pass a bill to reduce the revenue. The democratic party is not in power for the purpose of reforming anything. It is there for the offices.

### FOES OF STRONG DRINK.

Work of the W. C. T. U.—Miss Willard Re-Elected President.  
[NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 18.—At the National convention of the W. C. T. U. re-elected President, the old board being honored in like manner. A framed photograph of the temperance temple to be erected in Chicago, to cost \$500,000, first proposed by Mrs. J. J. Campbell, was exhibited and highly praised, and \$50,000 toward its construction was pledged. Among the important work of the morning's session was the creation of a missionary board to further the good work in all sections of the world. The British Peace Society, and Rev. D. C. Kelley, fraternal delegate of the Southern Temperance Alliance, were introduced and briefly addressed the convention. A telegram was sent to President Cleveland and the prohibitionists workers in Atlanta. The evening meeting was devoted to reports of superintendents. Mrs. Anna M. Hamner, of New Jersey, gave an illustration of the value of correct teaching of the children. Then a large banner was stretched across the platform, bearing the device of a golden star shading its light over the States where scientific temperance has been secured for the children, and the legend: "The Star of Bethlehem of the Temperance Reform Stands Over the School-House." The center held the names of these favored States and Territories, while each side showed those where the law had not yet been secured.

### TRADE IS THRIVING.

Good Business Again Reported from the New York, Nov. 18.—J. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say: More than a third of all the wheat which will leave the farms throughout the country during the winter will be sold in this city during the past six days. The reported sales reached 107,300,000 bushels of wheat, 22,257,000 bushels of corn, 8,373,000 barrels of oil, 1,046,100 barrels of cotton and 483,000 barrels of coal. Wheat advanced 3/4 cent, corn 1/4 cent, oats 1/4 cent, oil 1/2 cent, and coal 1/2 cent, while cotton declined a sixth.

Business is generally active for the season, though at some points retarded by slow collections or recent failures. The exchanges last week fell below those of the same week last year, but the general feeling is more cheerful, and the Southern crisis continues. At Chicago, the relief after the hanging and funeral of the anarchists gives a new impetus. The iron consumption continues large, and prices are well held. There is a great demand for iron. The business failures during the past seven days number for the United States 205 and for Canada 19, a total of 224, compared with 217 last year and 242 for the corresponding week of last year.

### BASE-BALL.

The National League and the Brotherhood of Base-Ball Players.

New York, Nov. 19.—After a conference lasting nearly five hours the committees representing the National Base-Ball League and the Brotherhood of Players reached a satisfactory understanding yesterday afternoon. The brotherhood, in fact, had things its own way and scored a decisive victory. The contract agreed upon was, with few changes the one drawn up by the representatives of the brotherhood. The committee of the National League struggled hard against making substantial concessions, but after the battle was fought and lost the best of feeling prevailed.

### FIRE-BUGS IN MEMPHIS.

A Large Amount of Property Burned—A Supposed Incendiary Arrested.  
Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 19.—Walter McDonald is under arrest for having started a fire which destroyed 15,200 barrels of cotton and compressed Nos. 4 and 5 of the Merchants Cotton Compress and Storage Company here. The cotton and cottonseed in which it was stored were in the navy yard, and the fire was first discovered in fifteen minutes after the alarm was sounded in press No. 4 was in flames. Forty cars loaded with cotton to be shipped East on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad were burned to the trucks. The cotton destroyed is valued at \$600,000, and was insured for the same amount at about 60 per cent of its value. The presses and buildings of the company were valued at \$125,000, partially insured. The fire extended over three blocks, and lighted up the entire city. The department made no attempt to extinguish the blazing cotton, but devoted their entire attention to saving some 54,000 bales stored near by.

### Short Shift for Mexican Bandits.

GALVESTON, Tex., Nov. 19.—A special train from Matamorras, Mex., says: "A notorious bandit, another well-known bandit, was captured Thursday night near San Miguelito by Captain Lalladri and was lodged in jail here yesterday. This makes twenty bandits captured by Captain Lalladri in the last two months. The brigand captured the other day at Allende, in Nuevo Leon, was taken out and shot Thursday. He was one of the worst murderers on the Rio Grande."

### Bomb in a Newspaper Office.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 19.—Some excitement was caused here last evening by the discovery of a bomb in the State Journal office. It consists of an iron pipe about seven inches long, both ends closed with hardwood, and an oil fuse attached, tipped with a dynamite match. It was so arranged at the door of the local department that the match could be lighted by any one passing and stepping on the same.

### The Presbyterians.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—The annual meeting of the Episcopal Church Extension Society is being held in this city. From reports presented yesterday it appears that the last year has been the most successful in the history of the church. The receipts have amounted to \$300,000 and the disbursements to \$200,000.

### Confessed the Crime.

LEXINGTON, Pa., Nov. 19.—William Show, a man 70 years of age, who is confined in the jail here on a charge of having murdered his two grandchildren, has confessed the crime. He killed the children to rid himself of the care of supporting them.

### The Fast-Stock Show.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Yesterday was the last day of the fast-stock show in this city. The remarkable success of the exhibition, which has far surpassed those of previous years, augurs well for the future.

### THE FISHERY TROUBLE.

Members of the Commission Arrive in Washington.

A VEXED QUESTION TO BE SETTLED.

The deliberations of the body looked bright with Great Interest—The Powers and the Various Causes of Dispute.

### THE FISHERIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Charles Darnley, with Minister Villars, constitute the commission on the part of Great Britain, arrived in the city Thursday afternoon from New York. They were immediately taken to the Arlington Hotel, where thirty-seven rooms had been engaged for them and their party. Besides the two high commissioners are a number of British officials. The party includes Messrs. Maycock, the British Foreign Office, and Messrs. Thompson, Canadian Minister of Justice; Major-General D. R. Cameron, official secretary to Sir Charles Darnley; C. Chapman, his private secretary; and Wallace Graham, Q. C., his legal adviser. The commissioners will be presented to the President probably to-day.

Some confusion exists as to the functions of the Fisheries Commission, which is about to meet here. The present commission comes together with no other power than that of free conference upon a question which has practically been an open one as long as this country has had an existence. Briefly stated, it has been the question of the beginning the claim of the United States that whatever privileges the fisheries with Great Britain were recognized as due to Americans were original rights, and were not in any sense grants or concessions for which something could be demanded in return. In other words, when the territory once under control of Great Britain was divided the portion relating to the fisheries rights upon the waters remaining common to the vessels of both nations. This the British have always denied. The treaties and arrangements heretofore made have been makeshifts, owing to recognition of our rights in one way or another, but merely for the time being, while postponing the main question indefinitely. The present commission may arrive at an interpretation of existing treaties exactly defining the rights of Americans, or, finding that impossible, it may agree upon some modifications to be recommended to the treaty-making branch of the two governments. The chief aim of the commission will have accomplished the purpose of its creation. The commission cannot do under its present powers with the question of commercial union with Canada, but it is impossible that this subject may be referred to by the two governments before its labors are ended.

In conversation Mr. Chamberlain said: "I do not believe we will discuss the subject of commercial union between the United States and Canada. It is a question not likely to be presented to us. Canada is on record against it. England can not take the initiative, and I hardly think the American Government will moot it. We will meet the President tomorrow at noon, and on Monday the convention will meet together in the chamber set aside for us at the State Department building." In reply to a query as to what he thought of the statements of certain of the Canadian press, which said that in the event of no agreement being reached on the fishery question the American act of retaliation would be applied and war would result, Mr. Chamberlain said, with a rather very free, that he did not know what the papers in Canada had said, and that if they had said anything about war, they poorly voiced the feeling entertained in England, which looked upon war as a great evil, and that it was impossible to combat it. "We are all weary of it," he said, "and the necessity of doing so is the more apparent in the face of such statements as a war possibility."

### THE GIRLS CAN MARRY.

A Time-Honored Custom Reversed by the Postmaster-General.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Postmaster-General Vilas has decided that female clerks may marry and still retain their position in the department. This is a reversal of a custom which has prevailed in most of the departments "for some years, the philosophy of which one might not at first discover. The theory which resulted in it was that if a woman clerk married she would have a husband to whom she would naturally turn for support, and that it was in view of the fact that there are many soldiers' wives and other persons much in need of employment that man and wife should not both derive their support from the Government.

### GOOD TIMES FOR LUMBERMEN.

Encouraging Reports from the Fisheries of Wisconsin.

LAU CLAINE, Wis., Nov. 19.—There has never been a period in the history of lumbering in Wisconsin when it has been in as good condition as during the last summer. A long autumn has extended the saving season, and the cut in the five great lumber regions of this State considerably exceeded the last year. Eight hundred million feet of logs will be cut on Chippewa water this winter if there is favorable weather. The immense lumber cut of the saving season notwithstanding, all sorts of lumber are in demand, and the lumber trade is probably the most prosperous in Wisconsin than there has been at the opening of winter for several years.

### A Last Sad Roll of the Vermon.

PENNSBURG, Mich., Nov. 19.—There was washed ashore yesterday morning a life preserver from the Vermon, weighing twenty-four pounds, also a bottle, with the following written on a piece of paper bag: "Broom, Vermon is sinking now. Who has lost rutter and who are rolling in basins. One note. Friend of the Vermon, let me know how I can get out. I am on a raft. James Marchant. Dekland. Live in Chicago."

### Cabinet Rumors.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—A rumor that Senator Colquhoun is a possibility as the successor of Secretary Laurier created much excitement in political circles yesterday, and was the topic of comment and speculation at the several departments, because of the widespread impression that Postmaster-General Vilas had not lately regarded a transfer to the Interior Department with favor.

### Do you suffer with chills?

I suffer to the prompt relief obtained from the use of Sarsaparilla for chills, and do not hesitate to recommend it as the best cure I ever tried. H. Hooper, 749 W. Third St., Baltimore, Md.

### What is the best remedy for colds?

What is the best remedy for colds? It is a hard, vexing cough is out all to bits with one bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the favorite.

### Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Sore Throat Syrup should always be used for children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, kills all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 50c a bottle.

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**FULL WEIGHT PURE**  
**DR. PRICE'S**  
**CREAM**  
**BAKING**  
**POWDER**  
**MOST PERFECT MADE**

Is superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is the United States Government Standard Baking Powder, and is the best of the Great Universities as the Standard, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum, sold only in cases.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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**THE TAILORS, HATTERS, And Furnishers.**

We are this fall making a speciality of

**Underwear**

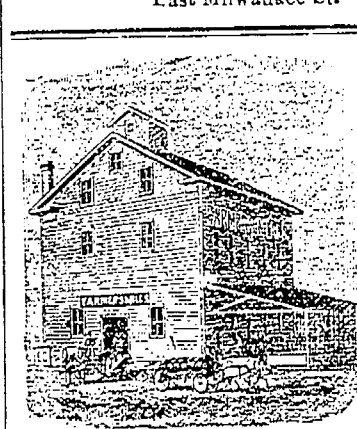
Have the largest and best assortment ever shown in the city—bar none—and are selling it from 50c a suit upwards.

**ARABIAN FLEECE, CAMELS HAIR, ENGLISH BALBRIGGAN, EGYPTIAN COTTON, and SWISS CONDEE.**

Think can save you money and give you what you want at

**KNEFF, ALLEN & CO'S.**

East Milwaukee St.



**A GOOD BREAKFAST** is the proper foundation for a good day's work.

**PURE BUCKWHEAT** Cakes form an important part of a healthful and nutritious breakfast for a cold day.

**SOME PERSONS** prefer cakes made of Buckwheat flour mixed with other flour, while other people prefer cakes made of pure buckwheat flour.

**WE GUARANTEE** that every pound of buckwheat flour made and sold by us shall be unmixed with any other flour or ingredient.

**PERSONS WHO BUY** our flour can mix it to suit themselves. It is more economical to buy the two kinds of flour unmixed.

**WE ALSO MAKE** and sell Graham flour and Corn Meal for family use.

**Our Goods Are Sold** at the stores or can be ordered at the mill and delivered to any part of the city.

**NORCROSS & DOTY,** Farmers Mills, City.

This paper is kept on file at the office of

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For Agents, Grandest MONEY-MARKING Device ever offered. A golden harvest for the next two months. \$75 per month and expenses to active men to sell our goods. No CAPITAL required. No peddling. Sample of goods and valuable information sent on receipt of FIVE CENTS. No return; we mean just what we say. Address at once: STANDARD BLENDED CO., Boston, Mass.

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And it will pay you to examine my stock before buying

**LADIES' \$4.00 HAND-SEWED SHOES, FOR \$3.50.**

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Before seeing the celebrated

**RED CROSS,**

Base Burner, for either Coal or Wood, with all latest improvements also a full line of Coal and Wood Cooks. We have a few Stoves slightly damaged by water, which we are closing out regardless of cost. Come and see us. 28 Main Street.

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FOR LADIES, GENTS, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

AT THE Lowest Cash Prices!

Ladies' Kid, Goat and Dongola Button BOOTS at \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50.

**SCHOOL SHOES—\$1, \$1.25, \$1.50.**

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**FINE BRONZE Figures.**

**FINE MARBLE CLOCKS.**

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**OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.**

Has just received the finest line of

**FRENCH AND AMERICAN MARBLE, BRONZE CLOCKS**

And Bronze Figures at the Lowest Prices ever offered to the people of Janesville.

**Our Stock of Fine Jewelry and Silverware is Elegant**

And complete. Also fine line of Silk Umbrellas at low prices.

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Imported and Domestic Potted Meats, Spiced Salmon, Pickled Herring, Brunswick Sausages, Sweet Herbs, Orange Flower Water, Rose Water, Florida Water, and all sizes and flavors.

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**SOAP**

**LEGAL NOTICES**

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS—STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.—**  
-do Probate.

Notice is hereby given that at the regular term of the county court to be held in and at said county at the court house, in the city of Janesville, on the first Tuesday of the month of June, A. D., being June sixth, 1888, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following matters will be heard, considered and adjourned:

All claims against ALABAMA MENNERS and all claims of Janesville, in said county, deceased.

All such claims must be presented for allowance to said court at the court house, in the city of Janesville, in said county, on or before the first Tuesday of the month of June, A. D., 1888, or be barred.

Dated at Janesville, Wis., December 15, 1887.

By the Court,  
J. W. SALE, Judge.

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All claims against DAVID K. WOOD, late of said county, deceased.

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Notice is hereby given that at the regular term of the county court to be held in and at said county at the court house, in the city of Janesville, on the first Tuesday of the month of June, A. D., being June sixth, 1888, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following matters will be heard, considered and adjourned:

All claims against GORDON B. FETTER, late of said county, deceased, and for the appointment of GORDON B. FETTER, as executor, and Catherine Fetter, as executrix, of the estate of said GORDON B. FETTER.

By the Court,  
J. W. SALE, Judge.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS—STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.—**  
-do Probate.

Notice is hereby given that at the June term of said county, at the court house, in the city of Janesville, and continuing on the first Tuesday of the month of June, A. D., 1888, being June sixth, 1888, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following matters will be heard, considered and adjourned:

All claims against "ART J. PACHMAN, late of said county, in said county, on or before the first day of May, A. D. 1888 or be barred.

Dated at Janesville, Wis., December 15, 1887.

By the Court,  
J. W. SALE, Judge.

OF THE CHEROKEE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
 COUNTY OF JEFFERSON FOR THE RECOVERY OF  
 "PROPERTY" IN PROBATE.  
 Notice is hereby given that at the Court  
 of the County Court to be held on the 1st day  
 of May for said County at the Court House in the  
 City of Jansville in said County, on the 1st day  
 of May 1888, at nine o'clock, a. m., the following  
 will be heard, to-wit: the estate of the late  
 of said County, against SAUNDERS, late of  
 said County of Jansville, in said County deceased.  
 All claims must be presented for allowance  
 to said court, at the court house, in the  
 City of Jansville, in said County, on or  
 before the first day of May 1888, or be  
 "disallowed." Dated November 1st, 1887.  
 By the Court                      W. A. LEE,                      Judge.

[illegible][illegible]



